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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/966,352	09/28/2001	Ben Herbert	5268-000001	3891
7	7590 01/29/2004		EXAMINER	
Harness, Dickey & Pierce, P.L.C.			OLSEN, KAJ K	
Suite 400 7700 Bonhomr	ne		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
St. Louis, MO 63105			1753	
			DATE MAILED: 01/29/2004	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)	AS
,	09/966,352	HERBERT, BEN	,
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kaj Olsen	1753	
The MAILING DATE of this communication		the correspondence address	
3) Since this application is in condition for all closed in accordance with the practice undisposition of Claims 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.	CON. CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a replyon. In a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (3 period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH statute, cause the application to become ABAN mailing date of this communication, even if time 29 October 2003. This action is non-final. Illowance except for formal matters ader Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 1	y be timely filed 30) days will be considered timely. S from the mailing date of this communication. IDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). ely filed, may reduce any	
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with 5) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-7</u> is/are allowed. 6) ⊠ Claim(s) <u>8-22</u> is/are rejected. 7) □ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) □ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and the striction is the striction of the striction is the striction of the striction is			
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Exa		the Eveniner	
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection t			
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the c		` '	
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	•		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120		,	
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority docu 2. Certified copies of the priority docu 3. Copies of the certified copies of the application from the International B * See the attached detailed Office action for 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for document as pecific reference was included in the since a specific reference was included in the since as pecific reference was included in the first sentence was included in the first sentence as included in the first sentence was included in the first sentence.	ments have been received. ments have been received in Apple priority documents have been received in Apple priority documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). a list of the certified copies not remestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § the first sentence of the specification provisional application has been mestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§	ceived in this National Stage ceived. 119(e) (to a provisional application) on or in an Application Data Sheet. In received.	
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Attachment(s)	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-94 Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper N 	8) 5) Notice of Infor	nmary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) mal Patent Application (PTO-152)	
.S. Patent and Trademark Office PTOL-326 (Rev. 11-03) Off	ice Action Summary	Part of Paper No. 20040121	

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
- 2. Claims 8, 11-16 and 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hochstrasser (USP 5,773,645) in view of Mandle et al (USP 3,773,646). Mandle is being cited for the first time with this office action. Its use here was necessitated by the amendment to the claims.
- 3. The claims were previously anticipated or rendered obvious by the teaching of Hochstrasser (see previous office action). Applicant has amended the independent claims to specify that the cover means is gas impermeable. Mandle teaches in an alternate sealing structure for an electrophoresis gel that the cover placed over the gel should be air tight (i.e. gas impermeable) to prevent degradation of the gel during storage. See col. 11, line 53 through col. 12, line 28. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was being made to utilize the teaching of Mandle and make the cover film of Hochstrasser gas impermeable so as to prevent degradation of the gel and improve its storage life.
- 4. With respect to amended claims 20 and 21 (those limitations not covered above and in the previous office action), the fluid retaining space of Hochstrasser is clearly capable of retaining non-electrically conducting liquid. See col. 5, lines 37-46.

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5. Claims 9, 10 and 17-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hochstrasser in view of Mandle as applied to claims 8 and 14 above, and in further view of Tocci (USP 3,715,295).

- 6. With respect to claims 9, 10, 17 and 18, Hochstrasser and Mandle disclosed all the limitations of the claims, but did not disclose the use of metal foils for the thin film. Tocci discloses in an alternate electrophoretic device that metal foils can also be utilized to seal an electrophoretic gel prior to use (col. 3, lines 1-7). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was being made to utilize the teaching of Tocci for the apparatus of Hochstrasser and Mandle because both plastic and metal films are art recognized equivalent means for sealing a gel before use, and the substitution of one known sealing means for another requires only routine skill in the art.
- With respect to claim 19, both Tocci, Hochstrasser, and Mandle all teach the use of plastic films. Although these references do not explicitly disclose electrically conducting plastics, the main purpose of the plastics in each reference is to provide a seal for the gel strip (see Tocci, col. 3, lines 1-7; see Hochstrasser, col. 4, lines 44-50; see Mandle, col. 11, line 52 through col. 12, line 17). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to utilize electrically conductive plastic foils (as long as that conductive plastic provides the desired sealing characteristic) because the substitution of one known material for another requires only routine skill in the art.

Allowable Subject Matter

8. Claims 1-7 are allowed for the reasons set forth in the previous office action.

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Response to Arguments

9. In view of the amendments to the claims and drawings, all previous claim and drawing objections and claim rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112 have been withdrawn.

- 10. Applicant's arguments filed on 10-29-2003 have been fully considered. A number of the arguments are most in view of the new grounds of rejection that was necessitated by the applicant's amendment. However, the examiner will address those arguments that were not rendered most by the new teaching.
- 11. Applicant traverses the examiner's combination of the teachings of Hochstrasser and Tocci. In particular, applicant urges that neither Hochstrasser nor Tocci is drawn to the sealing of a gel. First, the examiner is confused by the applicant's inclusion of Hochstrasser in this assertion. Hochstrasser clearly teaches the use of sealing a gel (see col. 2, lines 29-40). How could this film of Hochstrasser be construed as reading away from the sealing of the gel? If applicant means "sealing a gel" as shorthand for a gas impermeable seal of the gel, this issue is addressed by the new teaching of Mandle, but the broader worded assertion that Hochstrasser doesn't teach sealing of the gel is clearly incorrect. With respect to Tocci, applicant appears to be alluding to the fact that Tocci is drawn to the sealing of the buffer solution. This is correct, but applicant is ignoring that this passage is referring to an embodiment where the buffer solution is already intermixed with the gel. See the three paragraphs that precede col. 3, lines 1-7 and note Tocci's explicit reference to the latter embodiment at col. 3, line 1. When Tocci is setting forth the sealing of the buffer in col. 3, line 1-7, Tocci is sealing both the buffer and the

support medium (i.e. the gel). Hence the applicant is also incorrect that Tocci is not drawn to the sealing of a gel as well.

- 12. Applicant also urges that the examiner has not established a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to the use of electrically conductive films. However, applicant's traversal merely consists of a reassertion of the passage of a Tocci that does not recite the use the electrically conductive films. The examiner had admitted as much in the previous office action (paragraph 22 of the non-final office action and paragraph 7 of this office action) and the rejection was not over what Tocci or Hochstrasser explicitly stated, but what one possessing ordinary skill in the art would recognize in view of the teaching of Tocci and Hochstrasser. Applicant does not appear to have either invented electrically conductive plastics nor have they appeared to have derived any unexpected result when the plastic happens to be electrically conductive.
- 13. The remaining arguments appear to be based on the failure of Hochstrasser to teach a gas impermeable film. These arguments are most in view of teaching of Mandle.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

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the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kaj Olsen whose telephone number is (571) 272-1344. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 7:00 AM-4:30 PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mr. Nam Nguyen, can be reached at (571) 272-1342.

When filing a fax in Group 1700, please indicate in the header "Official" for papers that are to be entered into the file, and "Unofficial" for draft documents and other communications with the PTO that are not for entry into the file of this application. This will expedite processing of your papers. The fax number for all official communications is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist, whose telephone number is (571) 272-1300.

Kaj K. Olsen

Primary Examiner

AU 1753

January 21, 2004